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For instance, our \$15 and \$20 suits are made from the same fabrics, are as fashionably cut, and as well tailored as those the tailors are making so much noise about at \$27 and \$35, and OURS will FIT even better than theirs, and you won't find their equal, ready-to-wear, anywhere else, at any price.

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Twelfth and F Streets.

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Sixteen dwellings started this week at DEL RAY, and ten at ST. ELMO.

Another excursion to
DEL RAY, SUNDAY, at 2.43 P. M.,
Pennsylvania depot.

A number of choice lots still for sale.

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We can't give too much comfort.

Style, work, and good leather in that Wilson \$3.50 Shoe. We'd rather give you \$5 worth any day than have a bad piece of leather or slouchy work enter a single pair of these \$3.50 Shoes. Put your feet into a pair of these.

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DISCUSSING SUGAR DUTIES

Interesting Debate in the Senate Over the Final Schedule.

LOUISIANA SPEAKS LOUDLY

Both Senators from That State Make Speeches. Vest Charges the Republicans with Having Come to the Assistance of the Trust on a Former Occasion.

The second day's debate in the Senate on the sugar schedule yesterday was preceded by three hours of at times acrimonious discussion of Mr. Hill's resolution to throw open the doors of the committee investigating the method of framing the sugar schedule, but as it proceeded by unanimous consent no vote was had at its conclusion. Mr. Hill championed, open sessions in a vigorous manner, and Chairman Gray declared that so far as the committee was concerned they were perfectly willing to have the Senate decide whether the investigation should be secret or public. Mr. Lodge declared emphatically that the charges would be proved to the bottom and any person who could, by any possibility, throw light on the subject would be summoned. The sugar debate yesterday was more interesting than on Friday, and gave promise of sensational development next week. Messrs. Aldrich, Lodge, and Allison participated on the Republican side, and Messrs. Caffery, Blanchard, and Vest on the Democratic side. Mr. Jones, on behalf of the Finance Committee, gave notice that no change was contemplated in the schedule save the omission from the clause relating to molasses of that portion placing a duty of two cents a gallon on molasses testing below 40 per cent. by the pycnometer.

When the discussion began Senator Aldrich recalled the fact that five changes had been made to adapt the sugar schedule to Democratic votes, and that it was easy to see the situation by watching the rise and fall of the stock exchange on the New York Stock Exchange. The votes of the Louisiana Senators and of Senator White of California were obtained by concessions. He again reverted to the changes in the sugar schedule, and laid special stress on the last change from specific to ad valorem rates, which, he said, was made after the president of the sugar refining trust had issued his ultimatum. He saw by the testimony taken before the investigating committee that the senator from Louisiana had protested strenuously against ad valorem rates. He was right, and what surprised him [Mr. Aldrich] was that either of the Louisiana Senators would accept it. (Mr. Caffery then, in reply to Mr. Aldrich, the sugar interest of Louisiana, he said, were in a peculiar and a precarious condition. The greatest curse that ever fell upon the sugar industry was the imposition of a bounty.

"How," said Mr. Allison, "could that be when under the bounty the protection of sugar has increased enormously?"

"While it is true," replied Mr. Caffery, "that it has stimulated production immensely, a bounty was sure to be the death of the industry in Louisiana. The bounty could not stand. It had to fall."

Mr. Caffery said it was obnoxious to Democratic principles of the people of Louisiana. Mr. Aldrich submitted the results of commercial bodies of New Orleans in which the bounty was indorsed.

Mr. Lodge called attention to and read the resolutions of the sugar convention held in New Orleans in May, which Mr. Caffery had said he considered the basis of his instructions.

Mr. Blanchard then produced figures to show that in the years just prior to the war the production of sugar in Louisiana equaled and sometimes exceeded the consumption in the United States. The sugar industry, he said, was practically obliterated by the war. Less than 10,000,000 pounds were produced in Louisiana in 1867. From that time the industry had recovered, gradually until 1888 over 600,000,000 pounds were produced. The sugar schedule in the bill, Mr. Blanchard said, was not satisfactory to the planters, but it was the best thing they could get.

"Does the Senator from Rhode Island think," asked Mr. Harris, "that the people are deceived by free sugar in the McKinley bill when they are forced to pay by taxation from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in bounties?"

"That is a mathematical problem," replied Mr. Aldrich, "which the Senator from Tennessee can solve as well as I. It is the difference between paying \$12,000,000 directly out of the Treasury and \$75,000,000 by indirect taxation, as proposed in this bill."

"I have solved the problem," retorted Mr. Harris, "to my own satisfaction, and I hope the Senator from Tennessee will solve it in a rational way and in a reasonable time."

"The Senator from Tennessee," retorted Mr. Aldrich, as Mr. Harris turned and walked out of the chamber, "is evidently more expert as a parliamentarian than as a mathematician."

Mr. Lodge took as the London quotations of raw and refined (granulated) sugars respectively 2.35 cents per pound and 3.36 cents per pound, in other words a protection of 40 per cent. ad valorem to the refiner of 6-10 of a cent. The London price of refined sugar might be excessive, but the lowest authentic statement of the refiner's protection given the trust that he had seen was 48-100 of a cent. Mr. Lodge did not know what the connection between the sugar trust and the sugar schedule was, but he knew that in the contest the trust had prevailed over the producer.

Mr. Vest then took the floor and made an impassioned speech in defense of the sugar schedule, in the course of which he made a scathing arraignment of the Republicans for the manner in which the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill was prepared.

He declared that the repeated assertion that the sugar schedule would afford a protection of 48 cents per hundred pounds to refiners was absolutely untrue. He did not go into the figures until Monday, he said, but he knew, if he knew anything, that the protection given refiners under this schedule was a shadow over 25 cents per hundred pounds.

Here Mr. Vest turned on the Republican side of the chamber with a bit of history which he said demonstrated the truth of the old saying that the gentleman who live in glass houses should not throw stones. When the McKinley bill was being considered in the Ways and Means Committee, for over a month the sugar schedule contained a provision for free sugar up to 15 Dutch standard, between 15 and 18.35 per cent. and above 18 at 40 per cent.

This was equivalent to 16 cents protection on the hundred pounds to refiners. During that month the stock market had fluctuated back and forth.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the day the bill was reported to the House the rate was increased to 40 cents on the hundred pounds. The stock of the sugar trust went up 35 points.

"The trust was not then in existence," interpreted Mr. Aldrich.

"It was," replied Mr. Vest, "and I will produce the quotations on Monday."

When the bill reached the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Vest went on, the sugar schedule was left until all the others were disposed of, and when it was reported the protection to the trust had been increased to 60 cents, one-tenth more than the trust had ever asked for.

When the bill went to conference the rate was compromised at 50 cents, and that is where it stood when the bill became a law. Many Republican papers like the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press, New York Press, and Chicago Tribune had at that time denounced any increase over the 40-cent rate fixed by the House as a surrender to the trust. In the face of these facts, said Mr. Vest, the Republicans had gone about for weeks howling like a pack of coyotes over the sugar schedule of the McKinley bill. "Like the old man in the streets they cried 'Lost child!' when everybody knew they had not lost any principle."

Mr. Harris, in making the motion, suggested that the Republicans think the matter over between now and Monday, to see if an agreement could not be reached concerning a final vote on the bill.

A few minutes afterward the Senate adjourned.

Time for Perfecting Mining Claims.
The House Committee on Mining to-day authorized Chairman Woodcock to favorably report one of the several bills to extend for one year the time of perfecting mining claims under the statute.

SUGAR STILL LEADS.

Three Stocks Lead the Day in Wall Street. Prices Almost Without Change.

New York, June 2.—A fairly good business was done on the stock exchange to-day for a Saturday, but two-thirds of the transactions were in three stocks, Sugar, Chicago Gas, and St. Paul, the first named as usual being most prominent in the dealings.

A good many orders to buy Sugar were in the board at the opening, and as but little stock was offered, the shares moved up sharply, with an occasional fractional reaction, to 104 1/2, an advance of 33 from yesterday's closing figures. The improvement was accomplished by rumors that Sugar had taken a favorable turn in Washington, but nothing definite was disclosed. The last sale was made within 1/4 of the highest point touched. The preferred stock rose 1/4 to 95, reacting to 94 1/2 at the close.

The bull pool in Chicago Gas moved the price of that stock up 1 1/2 on steady buying and closed it 1/2 below the best of the day. Reports from Chicago as to the attorney general suit against the company are rather vague as to when it will be prepared for trial, but this litigation seems to have little influence on the speculation in the stock.

St. Paul was the only active stock of the grangers group, fluctuating between 59 and 60 1/2, and closing at yesterday's closing price. Burlington and Quincy moved within the same narrow range and closed unchanged from yesterday. Rock Island lost 1/4. Lead made a gain of 1/4, and Texas lost 1/4. Declines were recorded of 1/4 in Tobacco, 1/4 in United States Rubber, and 1 per cent. in Richmond Terminal preferred. In the rest of the list the changes were unimportant, with a majority of the active shares slightly higher. The market was fairly firm during the two hours of business and closed strong in tone.

During the week the market has been unsettled and prices have moved irregularly. The trend of prices has been in the main toward a lower range of values, with the exception of some of the industrials. Sugar making a gain of 33; do, preferred, 2; Chicago Gas, 4 1/2; Lead, 2 1/2, and do, preferred, 2. New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred shares advanced of 2 per cent., but the great majority of the railway list made losses on the week, notably New Jersey Central and Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 3; Oregon Improvement, 2 1/2; Manhattan, 2 1/2; Evansville and Terre Haute and C. C. C. and St. L., 2 1/2; Rock Island, 1 1/2; St. Paul and Burlington, 1 1/2.

Among the industrials, Tobacco declined 3/4, and United States Leather preferred 3/4. Distillers remained unchanged on the week's transactions. The bond market to-day was unsettled, but with a firm undertone, the principal changes being:

Advances—Peoria, Decatur and Evansville firsts, Evansville Division 3; St. Louis and San Francisco, 2 1/2; Chicago and St. Louis, 2 1/2; Indiana coal 5, 1 1/2; Northern Pacific consol 5, 1 1/2; New York, Lackawanna and Western firsts and St. Paul and Northern Pacific firsts, each 1 per cent.; Oregon Short Line consol 5, 1 1/2; Chicago and Erie firsts, 2 1/2; St. Joe and Grand Island firsts, 2; Colorado Midland and Pennsylvania and Iron, Birmingham division, firsts, each, 1 per cent.; Minnesota and St. Louis, Southwestern extension, firsts, sold at 135, against 127 1/2 on August 16. The important changes of the week are:

Declines—Louisville, New Albany consol 5 and Oregon Navigation 5, 4 1/2; Atlanta and Charleston Air Line firsts, Georgia Pacific consol 5, 1 1/2; Little Rock and Memphis firsts, Atchafalaya registered, and Oregon Short Line 6s, each 4; St. Paul, M. and M. Montana Central 5s, Norfolk and Southern, Norfolk and Western terminal firsts, and Chesapeake and Ohio Southwest firsts, each 1 per cent.

Advances—Minnesota and St. Louis, Southwestern extension firsts, 1 1/2; United States Cordage firsts, 7; St. Louis and San Francisco consol 5s, 9 1/2; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville firsts, Evansville division, and Pacific consol 5s, each 3 per cent.

New York Stock Exchange.
Furnished by Sibley & Co. bankers and brokers, Metropolitan Bank Building, Fifteenth Street, opposite Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Op. High Low Close

American Tobacco.....	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atch. Top. & S. F.....	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 1/2
C. C. C. & Quincy.....	80	80 1/2	80	80
C. R. & Quincy.....	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chicago Gas.....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Distillers & Cattle Fds.....	23	24	23 1/2	23 1/2
General Electric Co.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Jensen Central.....	106	106 1/2	106	106
Louisville & Nashville.....	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Manhattan.....	117	117 1/2	117	117
Missouri Pacific.....	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Northern Pacific pfd.....	15	15 1/2	15	15
National Lead.....	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Reading.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Rock Island.....	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	19	19 1/2	19	19
St. Paul.....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 1/2
Sugar Trust.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	18	18 1/2	18	18
Texas Pacific.....	84	84 1/2	84	84
Union Pacific.....	15	15 1/2	15	15
Western Union.....	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Wheel. & L. E. preferred.....	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
W. & L. E. preferred.....	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2

Chicago Board of Trade.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	June.....	30 1/2	31	30 1/2
	July.....	30 1/2	31	30 1/2
	Sept.....	30 1/2	31	30 1/2
Corn	June.....	37 1/4	38	37 1/2
	July.....	37 1/4	38	37 1/2
	Sept.....	37 1/4	38	37 1/2
Oats	June.....	31 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
	July.....	31 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
	Sept.....	31 1/2	32 1/4	31 1/2
Pork	June.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
	July.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
	Sept.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Lard	June.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2
	July.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2
	Sept.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2
So. Ribs	June.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2
	July.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2
	Sept.....	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2